

# 世纪应用英语 语法教程

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## Century Applied English

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A background image showing a group of diverse students in a classroom or library setting. They are gathered around a table, looking at a laptop and a large red book. The students appear to be of various ethnicities and are engaged in their studies.

# 第十五章

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## 名词性从句



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起名词作用的从句叫名词性从句 (Nominal Clause)。名词性从句包括：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

名词性从句	主语从句	That we shall be late is certain. It is important that we should learn English well. Who he is does not concern me.
	宾语从句	Do you know who these people are? I understand that he is qualified.
	表语从句	The problem is who we can get to replace her. That is where he lived.
	同位语从句	They had to face the fact that there were no materials left. Any proposals that John should be dismissed must be resisted.

引导名词性从句的连接词可分为三类：

从属连词	that, whether, if
连接代词	what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whose, which
连接副词	when, where, how, why

名词性从句包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。这些从句在主句中充当主语、宾语、表语或同位语，其作用相当于一个名词，所以把该种从句统称为名词性从句。名词性从句可以由连接词that 来引导。也可由关系代词what 或whatever 引导，还可由连接代词who, whom, whose, which 或连接副词when, where, why, how, whether 引导。这些词除that 外，其余在句中均有一定的意义。如：

That he always studies hard is known to us. 他总是努力学习, 这是众所周知的。(主语从句)

He said (that) he could manage to help us. 他说他能设法帮助我们。(宾语从句)

After discovering what is happening, more and more countries have come to see that something has to be done to protect rainforests. 发现了发生的一切之后, 越来越多的国家开始意识到必须采取措施保护热带雨林。(宾语从句)

The trouble is that none of them knows anything about chemistry. 问题是他们中没有一个人懂化学。(表语从句)

We all know the truth that the earth goes round the sun. 我们都知道地球围绕太阳旋转这一事实。(同位语从句)

# — 主语从句



1. 在主从复合句中起主语作用的从句称为主语从句。如：

That he will accept the offer seems unlikely. 他似乎不太可能接受这一建议。

That he always studies hard is known to us. 他总是努力学习，这是众所周知的。

What they are after is profit. 他们追求的是利润。

What made him depressed was their taking his son abroad.  
让他沮丧的是，他们把他儿子带到了国外。

When they will come hasn't been made public. 他们什么时候来还没有宣布。

2. 为了保持平衡，绝大部分主语从句用it 作形式主语（又叫先行主语），将真实的主语（即主语从句）置于句末。带先行主语的句子主要有以下几类：

# — 主语从句



## (1) “It is + 形容词+ 主语从句”。如：

It is clear/obvious/apparent that...

显然,很明显……

It is necessary that...

有必要……

It is essential that...

必须,……是必不可少的

It is vital that...

……是极其重要的

It is likely that...

……很可能

It is unlikely that...

……不太可能

It is worthwhile that...

……是值得的

It is certain that...

无疑,肯定的是……

It is natural that...

……是自然的

It is reasonable that...

是合理的

It is not clear to sb. why...

某人还不清楚为什么……

It is doubtful/uncertain whether...

是否……还不确定

# — 主语从句



## (2) “It is + 名词+ 主语从句”。如：

It is a fact that...

事实上

It is a wonder that...

……真是奇迹

It is no wonder that...

难怪……

It is a pity that...

可惜, 遗憾的是……

It is a shame that...

真遗憾

It is no use that...

……是无用的

It is a good thing that...

……是件好事

It is no harm that...

……是无害的

It is a fearful disappointment to sb. that...

……让某人大失所望

It is a mystery how ...

……是一个谜

It is a question whether...

……是否……是个问题

It is a puzzle how...

……是一个谜



# — 主语从句



(3) “It + 动词+ 主语从句”。如：

It happened that...

碰巧, 恰巧

It follows that...

结果发生, 因此, 由此可见

It turned out that...

结果

It occurred to sb. that...

人突然想到

It struck sb. that...

某人忽然想起

It seems that...

似乎, 看来

# — 主语从句



(4) “It + 动词的被动语态+ 主语从句”。如：

It is said that...

据说

It is known that...

众所周知,我们知道

It is believed that...

据信,人们相信

It is thought that...

有人认为,人们认为

It is generally agreed that...

一般认为,人们通常认为

It is reported that...

据报道

It is estimated that...

据估计

It is predicted that...

预计

It is suggested that...

有人建议

It is declared that...

据宣称

# — 主语从句



It is arranged that...

已商定

It is expected that...

人们希望

It is to be noted that...

值得注意的是

It has been proved that...

业已证明

It may be safely said that...

可以有把握地说

It must be admitted that...

必须承认

It can't be denied that...

无可否认

It has been found that...

业已证明

It has not been made clear when/where/how...

什么时候/哪里/怎样……还不清楚

It is not decided who/where/when...

还没决定谁/哪里/何时

It is not yet settled whether...

…是否……还没决定

# — 主语从句



如:

It is certain that she will succeed.

她肯定会成功的。

It is doubtful whether she will succeed.

她是否会成功很难说。

It's a pity that he can't speak English.

真遗憾他不会讲英语。

It was a fearful disappointment to her parents that she had failed to go to university.

她没有上大学让她父母大失所望。

It did not occur to us that she had not been invited.

我们没有想到她未被邀请。

If he has been violent before, it follows that he will be violent again.

如果他过去有过暴力行为，那么他以后还会再犯的。

It seems that the car has not suffered much damage.

车子好像没有受到很大的损坏。

It is reported in the newspapers that the bank has been robbed in broad daylight.

据报纸报道，该银行在光天化日之下遭到了抢劫。

## 2. 主语从句不可位于句首的几种情况

- (1) “It is said/reported that...”结构中的主语从句不可提前
- (2) “It happens that...”结构中的主语从句不可提前
- (3) “It occurs to sb. that...”结构中的主语从句不可提前
- (4) “It doesn't matter how/whether ”结构中的主语从句不可提前



## 宾语从句



在主从复合句中起宾语作用的从句称为宾语从句。和主语从句一样，宾语从句也可由that 或wh-words 来引导，其中连接词有时可省略。如：

I thought that surely there could not be much difference between one state or city and another.

我想两个州或两个城市之间肯定不会有太大的差异。

He told me (that) he would go there. 他告诉我他要去那儿。

We must find out who did all this. 我们必须弄清楚这些都是谁干的。

I don't know where he lives. 我不知道他住在哪里。

1. 在宾语从句中，whether 从句不能是否定句，这时要表达“是否”，通常用if 来引导。如：

I don't care if it doesn't rain.

下不下雨与我关系不大。

I don't care if the manager doesn't have my pay raised.

经理给不给我涨工资，我不在乎。



## 宾语从句



2. 在whether 引导的否定选择问句中, whether 后可直接跟or not, if 后不能直接跟。如:

I don't care whether or not it'll rain. 会不会下雨我不关心。

3. 如果宾语从句后面带有补足语, 要用形式宾语it 来代替, 而将作真正宾语的从句放到补语的后面去。如:

He has made it clear that the meeting will not be postponed.

他说得很清楚, 这个会议不会被推迟。

I heard it said that this factory was founded in 1901.

我听说这家工厂是1901 年创建的。

在主从复合句中起表语作用的从句称为表语从句。表语从句位于主句系动词之后，也是由that 或wh-words 来引导的。如：

My suggestion is that she make preparations for the test immediately.

我的建议是她应该马上准备考试了。

That's what I intend to do. 那就是我打算要做的事。

The pity is that we are short of time over the next few days.

遗憾的是在接下来的几天里我们没有时间。

After the accident, he was no longer what he had been.

那场事故后，他再也不像以前那样了。

The reason why he didn't like school was that the teachers were always criticizing the way he spoke. 他不喜欢上学的原因是老师们总是批评他讲话的方式。

### 【注】

主语是reason 的表语从句要用that 引导，不用because。



在主从复合句中起同位语作用的从句称为同位语从句。这种从句用来说明与之同位的名词（又称先行词）的实际内容。能接同位语从句的名词常见的有：news（消息），fact（事实），idea（想法），thought（思想），opinion（观点），doubt（怀疑），impression（印象），hope（希望），belief（相信），proof（证据），evidence（证据），feeling（感觉），possibility（可能性），conclusion（结论），suggestion（建议），order（命令），problem（问题），discovery（发现），principle（原则），promise（诺言），decision（决定）等。另外，在on the condition（条件是），on the assumption（假定），on the understanding（在.....条件下），in spite of the fact（尽管），on (the) ground(s)（以.....为理由）等介词短语后面可以跟that引导的同位语从句。如：

We heard the news that our team had won.

我们听说我们队赢了。

The news that he was resigning his job proved to be incorrect.

他要辞职的消息被证实是不正确的。

They expressed the hope that they would come to China again.

他们表达了再次访问中国的愿望。

### 【注】

1. 同位语从句通常由that 引导，连词that 没有词汇意义，没有作主语或宾语的句法功能，只起连接主句和从句的作用，也不能为which 所代替。同位语从句也可由whether, where, when, what, how, why 等引出。如：

The idea that one can do the work without thinking is wrong.

不动脑筋就能做这个工作的想法是错误的。

You can't deny the fact that you have made a mistake.

你不能否认你犯错误的事实。

There is some doubt (as to) whether the experiment will take place as scheduled.

还不清楚实验是否会按原计划进行的。

There can't be any doubt that the experiment will take place as scheduled.

毫无疑问，实验会按原计划进行的。

You have no idea how excited I was.

你不知道我是多么兴奋！

Nobody can explain the mystery why she suddenly disappeared.

她突然消失了，这个谜没有人能解开。

2. 为了句子平衡的需要，同位语从句不紧跟在它所说明的名词后面，而是被句子其他成分隔开。如：

The problem then arose (of) what contribution the public should pay.  
接着出现了公众应捐赠什么这一问题。

The thought came to her that she had an appointment with the dentist that afternoon.

她突然想起那天下午她与牙医预约了。

They heard the news on the radio that the factory would be closed down next month.

他们从收音机中听到消息，该厂下个月将关闭。

1. 定语从句的that 代替先行词，且在从句中作某个成分（主语、宾语或表语），that 作宾语时有时可省略。而同位语从句中的that 是连词，只起连接主句和从句的作用。

2. 定语从句属于形容词性从句，其功能是修饰先行词，对先行词加以限定，描述它的性质或特征；而同位语从句等同于先行词，是名词性从句，其功能是对名词作补充说明。

3. 同位语从句的先行词是表示抽象概念的词，而定语从句的先行词可以是表示各种抽象概念或具体概念的词。

试比较：

The news that I had heard spread all over the school campus.

我听到的消息传遍了校园。

The news that he had scored full points in the CET-6 spread all over the school campus.

他在大学英语六级考试中得了满分的消息传遍了整个校园。

第一句中的that I had heard 是定语从句，修饰news；它指出这news 是“我所听到的” news；that 在从句中作heard 的宾语。第二句中的that he had scored full points in the CET-6 是同位语从句，进一步说明news 的具体内容。

This/It is a question that needs careful consideration.

这是一个需要认真考虑的问题。

The question whether we'll go there by train or by plane has been left untouched.

我们坐火车还是乘飞机去那里，还是一个尚未决定的问题。

第一句中的that needs careful consideration 是定语从句，修饰question，that 在从句中作 needs careful consideration 的主语。第二句中的whether we'll go there by train or by plane 是同位语从句，进一步说明question 的具体内容。

名词性从句主要包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。根据试题分析，宾语从句和同位语从句是这部分内容的主要考点。

1. 宾语从句由that, whether, if, how, when, why, who, which, where 等引出，它的语序是陈述句语序，它的时态一般来说应当与主句保持一致。如：

Please describe exactly what (happen) \_\_\_\_\_ on the campus last night.

应填happened。

The football team hoped that they (win) \_\_\_\_\_ another glorious victory soon.

应填would win。

从以上两题可以看出，宾语从句的时态是考查的一个重要内容。解答此类题目，一定要注意主句谓语动词的时态，然后根据题意，遵循时态一致原则，填写正确的答案。

宾语从句方面还要注意的一个问题就是宾语从句的语序是陈述句语序。如：

There is a nice-looking car there. Peter wonders \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it belongs to who      B. whom does it belong to  
C. whom it belongs to      D. who does it belong

答案为C。

2. 同位语从句一般紧跟在名词之后，用来进一步说明该名词的内容，它通常可由that 引导。如：

The news \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese football team had won the match excited all of us.

- A. that      B. which  
C. what      D. as

因为先行词news 是意义抽象的名词，而且从句中不缺主语或宾语，应该用that 引导同位语从句，所以答案为A。



Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**B**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he will accept the offer seems unlikely.

A. /      B. That      C. Who      D. What

**D**

2. It doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ she looks like.

A. it      B. that      C. /      D. what

**B**

3. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ they can't get there by air.

A. which      B. that      C. how      D. what

**D**

4. This is \_\_\_\_\_ he just said.

A. that      B. it      C. /      D. what

**B**

5. It is astonishing \_\_\_\_\_ he should talk in that manner.

A. It      B. that      C. /      D. what

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**B**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ he calls on us or we call on him tomorrow, we shall talk the matter over.

- A. If      B. Whether      C. When      D. That

**A**

7. I don't care \_\_\_\_\_ or not it will rain tomorrow.

- A. whether      B. weather      C. if      D. /

**B**

8. She differed from her sister in \_\_\_\_\_ she devoted all her spare time to dancing.

- A. which      B. that      C. whom      D. how

**B**

9. He wanted to make sure of \_\_\_\_\_ they would go shopping or not.

- A. if      B. whether      C. that      D. what

**A**

10. You can write about \_\_\_\_\_ topic you prefer.

- A. whatever      B. whoever      C. wherever      D. however

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

11. The news \_\_\_\_\_ he was resigning his job proved to be incorrect.

A. that      B. which      C. how      D. what

B

12. The fact \_\_\_\_\_ we are learning a great deal is obvious.

A. it      B. that      C. which      D. what

A

13. The fact \_\_\_\_\_ we are facing is obvious.

A. /      B. how      C. it      D. what

D

14. The rumor spread all over \_\_\_\_\_ the minister had taken bribes.

A. how      B. what      C. which      D. that

A

15. The days \_\_\_\_\_ you could travel without a passport aren't a thing of the past.

A. in which      B. on which      C. of which      D. at which

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

**B**

16. \_\_\_\_\_ breaks the law will be punished.

A. No matter who      B. Whoever      C. Anyone      D. Whatever

**B**

17. I know that he will invite \_\_\_\_\_ you want.

A. whoever      B. whomever      C. whatever      D. however

**B**

18. I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_ you've told me.

A. all which      B. what      C. all what      D. anything which

**C**

19. He got a message from Mrs. Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ the manager could not meet him that morning.

A. whom      B. who      C. that      D. what

**B**

20. She asked me to wear \_\_\_\_\_ dress looks best.

A. no matter which      B. whichever      C. that      D. which

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

21. This year's production is five times \_\_\_\_\_ it was ten years ago.

A. what      B. that      C. when      D. as

D

22. I had not even a vague idea \_\_\_\_\_ was going to happen.

A. in which      B. in what      C. of which      D. of what

B

23. The people at the party were worried about Janet because no one was aware \_\_\_\_\_ she had gone.

A. where that      B. of where  
C. of the place in which      D. the place

C

24. He was great \_\_\_\_\_ he had added something to the value of man.

A. in which      B. that      C. in that      D. which

D

25. The Japanese never seem to be happy \_\_\_\_\_ they have got.

A. that      B. what      C. in that      D. with what

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

26. The reason why I love him is \_\_\_\_\_ he has a perfect character.

A. why      B. for      C. that      D. the fact that

A

27. Scientists cannot accurately predict \_\_\_\_\_ Mount St. Helens will erupt again.

A. when      B. which      C. that      D. where

B

28. It is quite clear \_\_\_\_\_ she has been cheated.

A. /      B. that      C. which      D. what

C

29. I will give it to \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.

A. whomever      B. whose      C. whoever      D. that

C

30. An idea occurred to him \_\_\_\_\_ he might borrow the money from his father.

A. who      B. whom      C. that      D. which

# THANK YOU

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